1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
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3	In the Matter of the
4	2021 Redistricting Plan.
5)) Supreme Court No. S
6	Trial Court Case No. 3AN-21-08869CI
7 8	MOTION FOR STAY OF SUPERIOR COURT ORDER REQUIRING PRODUCTION OF ATTORNEY-CLIENT COMMUNICATIONS
9	The Alaska Redistricting Board ("Board") hereby moves, in accordance with
10	Alaska Appellate Rule 405(b), for a stay of the superior court's Order re Motion for
11 12	Rule of Law – Attorney Client Privilege dated January 18, 2022 ("Order"), requiring
13	the Board to produce to the court, for in camera review and potential production to
14	opposing parties, attorney-client communications between the Board and its
15	constitutionally mandated legal counsel. ¹
16 17	An immediate stay is warranted here for all of the reasons discussed in the
18	Board's Petition for Review filed herewith, but most pointedly because once the finder
19	of fact—who will determine the legality of the Board's legislative reapportionment
20	plan—sees the Board's confidential attorney-client communications, it cannot unsee
21 22	them. Further, the negative ramifications of the superior court's order on the Board,
23	specifically, and the Alaskan public, generally, cannot be understated. Like all courts,
24	this Court has recognized the public benefit derived from a government entity having
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access to the same confidential attorney-client communications that private citizens

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¹ Article VI, § 9 of the Alaska Constitution.

enjoy.² The superior court's order, if not reversed by this Court, will profoundly alter the Board's ability to use counsel in the future, and will have a ripple effect on public entities throughout Alaska's ability to seek confidential legal advice.

The superior court's Order is based on a misreading and breathtaking expansion of the decision in *Cool Homes, Inc. v. Fairbanks North Star Borough*. Nothing in that case abrogates a public entity's right to confidential attorney-client communications outside of meetings. Nothing in that case morphs the specific statutory remedy contemplated by Alaska's Open Meetings Act, AS 44.62.310(f)—voiding of the action taken in violation of the Act—into a provision to disclose attorney-client communications.

The superior court's order contains a significant error of law that would constitute a sea change in the application of the attorney-client privilege for publicentity clients. Specifically, the trial court held at Page 14 of the Order that "discussions of general principles of law applying to the redistricting process are not privileged." The superior court seems to be holding that the Open Meetings Act limits the content of attorney-client communications sent between attorney and client when not in a public meeting. It appears that the superior court believes confidential written advice, not provided during an executive session, is somehow not subject to attorney-client

² Griswold v. Homer City Council, 428 P.3d 180, 187-89 (Alaska 2018).

³ Cool Homes, Inc. v. Fairbanks North Star Borough, 860 P.2d 1248 (Alaska 1993).

privilege, and that this is because the Open Meetings Act limits what can be discussed during an executive session. Public entity lawyers provide confidential advice on a daily basis about general principles of law. Nothing in *Cool Homes* mentions or discusses waiver of privilege. Rather, *Cool Homes* stands for the proposition that use of executive session to discuss only general principles of law would violate the Open Meetings Act. The remedy for an Open Meetings Act violation is set forth in the Open Meetings Act, and it is not a waiver of privilege.

Without a stay, the superior court will conduct an *in camera* review and then release to opposing parties confidential attorney-client communications if the superior court finds that the communications involve general principles of law. The superior court's order strikes to the heart of how counsel and client interact, and raises such fundamental issues for the operation of future Alaska Redistricting Boards that this Board is compelled to seek immediate review by the Alaska Supreme Court. Because the Supreme Court cannot later unring the bell once the superior court invades the attorney-client privilege, review now is essential. For the foregoing reasons, the Board respectfully requests that this Court order that the superior court's January 18 Order is stayed pending decision on the Board's emergency petition for review. The Board has made the same request of the superior court and that motion for stay is pending decision.

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